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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service Department of Agriculture  
Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

PREVENT EROSION OF RANGE LANDS

A special pictorial exhibit showing how regulated grazing methods will prevent erosion and restore eroded range land.

Specifications.

Floor space required - - width - - - - - 15 ft.

depth - - - - - 9 ft.

Wall space required - - - - - None.

Shipping weight - - - - - 796 lbs.

Electrical requirements - 110 volt

A. C. or D. C. current. 400 watts

needed for lights.



## PREVENT EROSION OF RANGE LANDS

### How It Looks

Two large painted photographs, automatically illuminated alternately, for a few seconds, occupy the two middle sections of the exhibit.

The scene on the left shows a grazing area badly eroded in 1910 due to unregulated grazing practices. The scene to the right shows this same area in 1925 by which time it has been restored to its original condition and all traces of erosion healed, by the use of regulated grazing methods.

The several painted photographic scenes on the side sections show the value, to the stockman, of the use of proper grazing methods.

### What It Tells.

Every drop of rain that falls on exposed soil removes soil particles and with them the soluble salts essential to plant growth. Where the vegetative cover on a watershed has been destroyed, the washing off of the surface soil may remove more decomposed vegetable matter and soluble plant food in a single season, and often during one violent storm, than would be deposited by the decay of vegetation in years.

The rush of water and debris from the eroding slopes washes away bridges, roads and trails, and destroys power plants, homes, and other improvements. It frequently ruins the lands where the debris is deposited. In many localities loss of property and crops from this source has been appalling.

The greatest damage from erosion on range lands occurs where the areas have been badly overgrazed and the vegetative cover destroyed or seriously impaired.

The application of range management by regulated grazing gives the protective vegetative cover a chance to make the growth necessary to its maintenance. If



the stand is depleted it will increase in density, vigor and volume. The erosion scars will gradually be covered by the spread of the vegetation.

This booth shows the results of both regulated and unregulated grazing and how, after 15 years of protection, vegetation is healing erosion scars on an area in Utah.

#### Where to Get Information.

For further information see your local Forest Supervisor or County Agent, or write to the U. S. Forest Service, Washington, D. C.

The following publications may also prove helpful. They may be obtained free of charge from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. :

Range Preservation and its Relation to  
Erosion Control on Western Grazing Lands  
(Dept. Bulletin No. 675)

Saving Livestock from Starvation on  
Southwestern Ranges  
(Farm. Bulletin No. 1428)

Improvement and Management of Native  
Pastures in the West  
(Yearbook No. 678)

Our Forage Resources  
(Yearbook No. 895)

Plant Succession in Relation to  
Range Management  
(Dept. Bulletin No. 791)

Range Management on the National Forests  
(Dept. Bulletin No. 790)

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